

THE



MAN.

NO. 26.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TEXAS.

Mr. Ayres's Reply to Mr. Bant.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Bant speaks of the "enormous expense" the emigrant is put to in going from Brazoria or Matagorda to St. Philip De Austin, which place he represents as in the "interior." How is it, and what is this enormous expense? The distance is less than 70 miles from Brazoria, a short two days ride. I purchased a horse, saddle, and bridle, for \$17 50, and I spent on the road \$2 50; sum total, \$20; an enormous expense, truly!

Not contented with abusing me, he must attack Col. Austin also. Mr. Austin does not need any vindication of mine. He is too well known, his standing too elevated, to suffer from any slanders of Mr. Bant. But that your readers may know how to appreciate Mr. Bant's statements, I will make one remark that will show Col. Austin's standing in Texas. At the close of the Convention, appointed by the inhabitants to form a State Constitution, they unanimously appointed Col. Austin as a Delegate to present their Constitution to the National Congress assembled in Mexico, as high an honor as they could confer on him. While on this subject, let me notice a gross misstatement of Mr. Bant's in the Standard, wherein he asserts positively that Texas has withdrawn from Coahuila by mutual contract, and been acknowledged as a separate State by the Mexican Government. This is notoriously untrue. The Governor and Representatives from Coahuila opposed Texas separating from her, and I regret to say they opposed successfully.

I would advise Mr. Bant, before he again attempts to turn author, or attacks the statements of others, through the medium of the public papers, that he make himself acquainted with the subject on which he treats. He next abuses Mr. Austin for charging the emigrant \$50, and pronounces it an imposition, &c., &c.; and yet this modest man before he concludes his article, advocates the doctrine that the Empresario has power to sell the right to locate in any particular grant, which he says is equivalent to selling a title to the land itself!! Is Mr. Bant ignorant, or does he wilfully misrepresent on purpose to mislead the public mind? Does he not know that the Mexican Government does not charge the Empresario any thing for the grant? Does he not know that he is only an agent of the Government to settle a particular portion of their new country, according to the Colonization Laws, which Laws allow every married man one league of land; that the Government pays the Empresario five leagues and five labors of land for every 100 families he introduces; that the Government retains the right to dispose of all surplus lands, after allowing each family his league, and the empresario his premium lands; and that the Commissioner, who is appointed by Government, is the only person who can convey the titles to the emigrant, and put them in possession of their lands? For proof see article 4 of the Instructions to the Commissioner. Mr. Bant asserts that I "mentioned in the presence of a third party that I had paid 50 cents an acre to Mr. Austin for land in his grant." This is but a small mistake for Mr. Bant. I informed him that I purchased of Mr. Cockey a small tract of land for 50 cents an acre, being part of his league that he received from the Government. I purchased this that I might be able to situate my family in a desirable neighborhood.

Mr. Bant asks if I paid Mr. Austin for his trouble \$50. I answer I did, and that I found no difficulty in procuring the land I was entitled to by the Colonization Laws, viz. a league containing 4,428 acres.

Mr. Bant very gravely recommends to the emigrant to purchase here in New York, previous to his going to Texas, lands which he has never seen, and which he can know nothing about! Let me ask what would you think of a man who would recommend to a person in the city of London, about emigrating to the United States, to purchase his land of speculators in London in preference to coming here, receiving the land, and procuring the title direct from the Government? Would not his advice be looked upon in a suspicious light? And pray, Mr. Bant, if you are as disinterested as you pretend, why are you so sensitive on this subject? I defy Mr. Bant to produce a solitary instance where a family of good character

has went to Austin's Colony and applied for their league, according to the Colonization Laws, without obtaining it.

Mr. Bant says that "many have been disappointed in their expectations, and that the poor men are now anxiously waiting his arrival in that country to avail themselves of his terms of settlement." Will Mr. Bant condescend to inform the public where his grant lies; the extent of it; from whence he derived his title and his terms of settlement? and then the public will be able to form a correct opinion of his disinterestedness, and the true cause of his unprovoked attack on me.

I have no interest to serve, except a natural desire to have the country settled with emigrants from the same part of the world as myself. I have no land that I wish to dispose of there. Every emigrant going there is entitled to the same privileges as myself, but I will not withhold the truth from the public because Mr. Bant fancies it will prevent his speculating out of the laboring class of people.

D. AYRES, 414 Grand street.

Where I can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 5, P. M.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 18.

Mr. LIVINGSTON reported in favor of the bill from the assembly, to incorporate the city of Brooklyn, with amendments, which, on motion of Mr. CONKLIN, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday of next week.

The bill to change the northern termination of the Chenango Canal, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 18.

Petitions of inhabitants of Herkimer county, for the taxation of Church property; of inhabitants of Tioga county, relative to the Election law; of the Erin Fraternal Benevolent Association of Kings county, for an act of incorporation.

On motion of Mr. DEGRAUW, the applicants for the Book-maker's Bank had leave to withdraw their petitions.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. BULL in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Oneida County Bank; the motion made by HUMPHREY, to strike out the 7th section, providing for a distribution of the stock at auction, being under consideration.

Mr. MORRIS resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the mode of distribution proposed by the bill, and in reply to the several arguments against it. Mr. HUMPHREY rejoined briefly. The question was then taken and the section struck out, 64 to 17.

Mr. A. J. PARKER moved to strike out the residue of the bill, for the purpose of substituting the sections of the pattern bill of the last session.

Mr. BEARDSLEE rose to address the Committee, commencing with the expression of his regret that some plan had not been proposed to obviate the great and acknowledged evils of the present mode of distributing stock. Before proceeding far, he gave way to a motion to rise and report, for the purpose of printing the substitute, with an additional section offered by Mr. HAIGHT, restricting the issuing of bills of less than a certain denomination. The motion to rise prevailed, and the printing of the substitute and amendment was ordered.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Shays in the chair, rose and reported on the bill to repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as relates to the courts held by justices of the peace.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Bartle in the chair, rose and reported on the bill in relation to the public funds.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Clary in the chair, took up the bill to alter and amend the act incorporating the New York Life insurance and trust company. The committee rose without taking the question.

We learn from a friend that gold has been discovered within the last week, in several locations in the county of York, Pa. by Calvin Mason, and John Foster, M. D. of the borough of York.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

THE MAN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

A few complete sets of "The Man," up to this week, may be had of the carriers, or at the office. It will be too much trouble to reserve sets hereafter.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

The delegates to Tammany Hall nominated C. W. Lawrence for Mayor on Wednesday evening. On the first ballot, Gideon Lee was unanimously chosen. He was immediately waited upon by a committee, and informed of his nomination by the Delegates, but positively declined being a Candidate. A second ballot was then had, when Cornelius W. Lawrence was unanimously chosen.

We are glad that so good a nomination has been made. There will now be but two candidates, and the contest will turn solely on the Bank question, the candidates being both of exceedingly good standing in other respects. We have no doubt of the result. The Bankites will be thrashed to their hearts' content.

PROPERTY AGAINST POVERTY.

The contest at the ensuing Charter Election will be clearly a contest of *Property* against *Poverty*; the *rich* against the *poor*; the Bank Aristocracy against the People. The following remarks are to the point:

In the political controversies of this country, the contest has invariably been between the *aristocracy* and the *democracy*. We have no aristocracy here but that of wealth. Why then are the opposition so sensitive when the approaching contest is said to be distinctly between the rich and the poor.—They are but other names for *aristocracy* and *democracy*.

It is not the intention to arouse the feelings of the poor man, against the rich, on account of the difference that may exist in the amount of their respective estates, but for the difference existing in their political sentiments. We see the aristocrat rolling in wealth, scornfully pass his fellow citizen because he is poorer than himself, although he is equally entitled to all the political privileges of his richer neighbor. With the view of *lording* it over him, we see the wealthy merchant saying to the poorer laboring man in his employ; if you do not sell to us your invaluable privilege of franchise, for a paltry mess of pottage, you shall no longer be employed by us. Is the mechanic and laboring man prepared to quietly submit to such imposition. We trust not. Is the independent young man, who holds a clerkship in the employ of an aristocrat, willing to be tamely dictated to, for fear of being deprived of his situation. We should blush for him did we entertain such a suspicion.

These are the means by which a purse proud aristocracy seek to fasten upon the institutions of our country, an odious monied monopoly which is directly at variance, not only with the spirit but the letter of the constitution, and which is intended for the benefit of the rich to the exclusion of the poor, and yet they complain that the approaching election should be called a contest of the rich against the poor.

MADISON.

The Legislature of Maryland terminated its regular annual session on Saturday last, at midnight.

BANKS.—Nine independent Banks, and one Loan office, were chartered by the Legislature of this State at the late session! We fear the scenes of 1820 will soon have to be acted over again.—*Ohio Argus*.

FIRE.—On Friday morning last, the Sattinett Factory and Grist Mill belonging to the Louisville Manufacturing Co., at Falmouth, was totally consumed by fire, together with the machinery, and a quantity of unfinished goods. Damage estimated at \$10,000 and no insurance.—*New Bedford Gaz.*

Five buildings were destroyed by fire at Harrisburgh, Pa. on Friday night, including the tallow chandlery of George Boyer, and the dwellings of Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. McElwee and Mrs. Balsley.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Virginia*, Capt. Harris, has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th February, furnishing Liverpool papers of that date and London papers of the day previous.

The intelligence from Madrid was to the 28th of January. The new ministry were making preparations for calling together the Cortes, to which they were to submit several important measures, viz. the recognition of Donna Maria, that of Belgium, and the independence of the American States, the exclusion of Don Carlos's family from the throne of Spain, the revision of the ancient institutions, and the re-establishment of the finances. Don Carlos has made several recent attempts to enter Spain, in which he has been thwarted by the vigilance of General Morillo, and he is now going towards Zamora to make another attempt. A royal order has been published at Madrid, by which the Junta de Estado, a sort of political inquisition, established in 1823, is altogether abolished. The Basque provinces had been declared in a state of siege. The number of the Carlist forces in the north is estimated at Madrid to be from six to seven thousand men. The Catalonians have raised a body of between five and six thousand volunteers to support the cause of the Queen.

There were reports in London that Coimbra had surrendered to the Miguelites, and the Portuguese funds had advanced in consequence. Advices from Lisbon to the 2nd of February give accounts of several engagements between detachments of the hostile parties, of which the most important was on the 30th of January, when the Miguelites made an attack on the Queen's forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the same day General Saldanha attacked the Miguelites, when they retreated, leaving a great number of killed and wounded; and he succeeded in taking about 700 prisoners, among whom were a general and several officers. Several pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Queen's troops, whose loss is but trifling. Some hundreds are reported to have deserted from the Miguelites, and it is said that Miguel's army must have suffered on that day a decrease of 1200 men. There are reports of the prevalence of the cholera to a fatal degree among the Miguelites.

The British House of Commons was thrown into great agitation on the 5th of February by an assertion of Lord Althorp, that a member from Ireland, and he had good reason to believe more than one member, had voted and spoken against the Coercion bill, and at the same time had begged of ministers in private not to bate an atom of its provisions. Mr. O'Connell asked for the names of the members who had been guilty of this conduct. Mr. Shiell inquired if he was one of the persons meant. Lord Althorp replied in the affirmative. Mr. Shiell, after pausing a moment, rose and declared with the utmost solemnity that the assertion was a gross and scandalous calumny, but as Lord Althorp had advanced it on his own personal responsibility he should say no more. The Speaker said he trusted the matter would be decided within the walls of that House. Mr. Shiell persisting the matter was a question of personal responsibility, was called on by the Speaker to pledge himself that the quarrel should not be prosecuted without the House, to which he returned no answer. The House then ordered that both he and Lord Althorp should be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. They were discharged the same evening, on a promise not to send or answer any hostile message on account of what had happened. On the 6th of February, Mr. O'Connell moved the reference of the subject to the Committee of Privileges, with power to make a full investigation of the accusation. This motion, however, he withdrew, at the instance of Mr. Stanley, for the purpose of bringing it forward on Monday, the 11th.—*Eve. Post*.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The debate in both Houses of Parliament last night, on the Address to be presented to his Majesty, furnishes much less matter of interest than might have been expected. The speeches of the Radical members were, as might have been imagined, directed to matters of taxation—those of the Tories to questions of foreign policy. In the Lords the Duke of Wellington took the lead upon the latter point; but the speech of Earl Grey, in reply, furnished an answer so complete in every respect that we will now make the slightest observation upon it. In the Commons, Colonel Evans and Mr. Hume took the lead in enforcing a reduction of taxation, and in calling for other measures, to the carrying of which the country is now looking forward with considerable anxiety; but the answer of Lord Althorp, like that of Lord Grey in the Upper House, upon a different question, left no room for argument, and will be pursued with much satisfaction by the reasonable and rational portion of the public. His Lordship makes no promises; but it may be safely

inferred from his speech, that he contemplates a greater reduction of the public burthens than is at present anticipated.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Hamburg papers to the 1st instant, received yesterday by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet the Tourist, states that the Emperor of Russia has permitted, in consequence of the dearth, spirits to be extracted from potatoes and mangelwurzel. The failure of the crops appears chiefly to afflict the southern provinces of the empire—the northern rejoiced in a good harvest. In the neighborhood of Odessa the people are suffering very severely, and there the crop is said not to have exceeded the seed for the successive harvests. Cattle are so cheap for want of fodder, that cows are sold for three or five florins, or they are killed for food. "For three months," one letter says, "the poor have not tasted bread, and their calamitous state extends to 60 German miles around Odessa." A letter from Carlsruhe mentions, as a proof of the mildness of the present season, that on the 25th of January, 1833, the cold was the most intense,—viz, 10 degrees below Zero; today, January 25, the mercury is at 11 1.2 degrees above Zero, being a difference of 21 1.2 degrees.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE.

Extract of a private letter.

SYRACUSE, March 16, 1834.

I regret to inform you that we had an awful fire last evening in this place. It was discovered in a store of wood opposite the Syracuse House, at 11 o'clock at night. It burned, with the rapidity of lightning, the entire block of stores from the main bridge in front of Syracuse House on both sides of the Canal to the next street East.

The loss exceeds \$100,000, upon which there is an insurance of near \$50,000. About thirty active, industrious Merchants, by this fire, have been cast out of their places of business, and the greater portion of their goods burned and destroyed.

An entire block was saved by the timely aid of an engine from Salina.—*Jour. of Com.*

Mr. G. W. Dixon, melodist and ventriloquist, who gave an entertainment to the citizens of this place, in company with the veteran soldier Wallace, a short time ago, lately left Gettysburg, "not on wings of glory," (as the Star has it,) but with his wings in somebody's new coat. As usual, we presume he forgot to pay the Printer in his hurry. It is time the tricks of this impostor were put a stop to. Under the double character of "national melodist" and "about-to-be-editor" of a paper at Washington, he travels through the country—pretending at every place he visits, as we understand, that he is on his way to the capitol city, where he is going to conduct a most interesting periodical, and that his motive for giving exhibitions is merely for the purpose of recreation. He even shows a list of names, which he says are his subscribers. With these pretensions and a pretty good address, he manages to practice on the credulity of the public, till too late they discover their mistake.—*Columbia (Pa.) Spy.*

THE SCREWS.—The Branch Bank of this city, as has been said, discounted \$300,000 one day about a week since. We were surprised to hear of this liberality, but on enquiry, we are told that two houses, agents for large manufacturing establishments, pillars of the Bank, and movers in getting up the distress memorials, received an hundred thousand dollars each, of this sum, and that two other similar concerns received fifty thousand dollars each, of this sum. It is evident that the screws of the Bank are now piercing its own friends, and if they choose to become martyrs to their political opinions, and die under the Bank pressure we will say Amen—to console them.—*Boston Post.*

CHOLERA.—The Wellsburg (Va.) Republican, of March 8th, says—"The Cholera has again, we understand, commenced its ravages, on the Mississippi River. There were seven deaths, from Cholera, on board the Steamboat Hudson, on her late passage from New Orleans to Louisville. This, we regret to say, is not mere rumor, but information derived from gentlemen, just returned from New Orleans."

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—We are informed by a person direct from New Orleans, that the Cholera made its appearance at that place during the first week of February. Its ravages had not, at the last dates, been very great, but it was apprehended that the coming season would be a very severe one.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

OHIO CANAL.—The Velocity steamboat started from Blairsville on the 8th inst. for Johnstown, eight days earlier than the opening of the Canal navigation in 1833.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 17.

The Vice President communicated the proceedings of a numerous meeting of freeholders and voters of the county of Shenandoah, Virginia, approving the course of the administration, objecting to the restoration of the public deposits, and against the recharter of the Bank of the United States. The Vice President also presented the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of York county, Pa. opposed to the recharter of the Bank of the U. S., and against the restoration of the public deposits. Mr. Webster presented a protest signed by 53 persons, denying the truth of the statements contained in the aforesaid proceedings. Mr. Clay moved that the communication presented by the chair be not received. A long and animated debate ensued, which continued until half past 5 o'clock, and in which the following gentlemen participated, viz:—Messrs. Webster, McKean, Poindexter, Preston, Wilkins, Clay, Calhoun, Kane, King of Alabama, Wright, Leith, Bibb, Mangum, Black, Clayton, Forsyth, Brown, Sprague, Ewing, and Porter. After an explanation, of considerable length, by the Vice President, the question upon Mr. Clay's motion was taken by ayes and nays and decided in the negative, ayes 20, noes 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions and memorials on the subject of the Bank and the deposits were read and referred. The discussion that ensued on the presentation of these documents occupied the whole time of the house.

POLICE OFFICE.

THURSDAY, Morning—Before Justice Lowndes.

Ellen Lynch lives in Brooklyn—was found last night by a watchman, sleeping

"Alone by the light of the moon,"

on a stoop. She had

"revolved the scorn,
The contumelies she had suffered,"

and was enjoying the

"Honey dew of heavenly slumber,"

when a voice roared out, "wake, dearest, wake," so loud that it roused her from her dreaming. She was brought up by a watchman, and in the morning discharged.

Lavinia Spafford was turned out of a house of ill-fame last night, and wanted to be committed.

"The lovely young Lavinia once had friends."

but the "myrtle bud, white robed in innocence," was blasted; and she was left,

"like a withered bough,
Blossomless, leafless and alone,"

to mourn over the ingratitude of her destroyer. Her request was complied with, and she was committed.

Wm. Oliver, black, rioted in Anthony street. Committed.
Mr. Moore, black, kicked up a row with several other negroes. Committed.

Three Irishmen were brought up for stealing timber. They said that John R. Rhodes employed them to do it. Committed.—*Evening Transcript.*

FATAL EVENT.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. Richard Sheriff, of West Brunswick, was buried in an unfinished well in Norway, which he had sunk to the depth of 63 feet. Having obtained water by boring at 70 feet, he had descended to continue his operations; he soon discovered that the well was caving in below the curb, and stepped into the tub and called to be drawn up, but the earth closed upon him and buried him 36 feet below the surface. The persons present, together with the neighbors, were engaged for 36 hours in extricating the body, which was lifeless. Mr. Sheriff was a poor man, and has left a widow and several children.—*Little Falls Cou.*

We observe by the New York Working Man's Advocate, that the New York Sun adheres to its great Snake story. The story was well told, and perhaps it would be well enough to let it go the rounds in these dull times.—*Hempstead Inq.*

A monument to Sir Walter Scott is to be erected on the highest peak of the Eildon Hills, in Scotland,—one of the most picturesque spots in that romantic land. It is between thirteen and fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen from thirteen counties.

TO MASONS.

The Journeymen Masons of the city of New York are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 25th March, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of forming an Association. m21 d4tw14

[From the St. Croix (Me.) Courier.]

A LITTLE SONG.

I am a very little man,
And have a little wife;
A little boy, a little girl,
The little sweets of life.

My little wife is in her teens,
I'm little more than twenty,
We live by very little means,
And health makes little plenty.

We keep a little buckster's shop,
And have a little trade;
By little gains, and little pains,
Our little wealth is made.

We have a little company,
Our little time to sweeten;
My-boy has got a little dog,
My girl a little kitten.

Assembled round our little board,
We feel no little thanks,
To see our little brood enjoy
Their numerous little pranks.

When cross'd by little cares of life,
We little think to mourn;
Resign'd to little incidents,
Our little hopes return.

And little tho' we always were,
And little e'er shall be,
We little fear the world shall scorn
Our little family.

And as we want but little here,
And heed not little nettles,
In goodly time we hope to rear
A host of little Lillies.

MODERN CATECHISM.

ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

Question. Who is the oldest man?

Answer. The lad of fourteen who struts and swaggers and smokes his cigar, and drinks rum; treads on the toes of his grandfather, swears at his mother and sisters, and vows that he will run away and leave 'the old man' if he will not let him have more cash.

Q. In what families is there the best government?

A. Those in which the children govern the parents.

Q. Who is the promptest pay master?

A. He that deals in promises, and is always ready to pay "next week."

Q. Who is the man of business?

A. He that makes the most bustle, and does nothing.

Q. Who is the strongest man?

A. He that can carry off the most rum without staggering.

Q. Who is the most regular in his habits?

A. He that never takes spirits except to make him feel "better," is punctual to observe eleven o'clock and four o'clock, and never eats his breakfast before he has had his 'bitters.'

Q. Who brings up his children in the way they 'should go'?

A. He that teaches them to spend money without earning it; mixes sling whenever he thinks it will do him good, and always saves the bottom of the glass for little Frank.

Q. Who is treated with the most apparent respect?

A. He that most deserves to be hanged.

Q. Who is the greatest bigot?

A. He that will neither sell his conscience nor barter away his principles.

Q. Who is the most liberal man, and the most worthy of public confidence?

A. He that has neither conscience to sell, nor principles to barter away, but always floats with the tide of popular favor.

Q. Who is the most prudent man?

A. He that never engages in a work of Reform until public sentiment leads the way; and never expresses an opinion, on any subject, until he learn how it will affect his popularity.

GUNPOWDER.—This article has produced a great deal of pain, and put thousands out of it. The Wheeling Times records a novel use of this deadly grain, which is really worth some attention. An individual of that town, while desperate under the tooth-ache, resolved on the summary method of blowing up his refractory grinder. It was an immense masticator—having an excavation equal in extent to the cavity of a gun barrel. With the assistance of his helpmate, he dried out the cavity; filled it with powder, pounded in a wad of cotton, and with a red hot knitting needle, set fire to the mine, when a most tremendous explosion took place. The jaw bone was rent in twain, the offending tooth demolished, and with it three others, against which there was no cause of complaint. The poor man found himself prostrated on the floor, minus four teeth, besides having his face very much burnt. Those disposed to try the remedy, have the evidence of this case at least, that it will prove effectual.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—"In 1283," says Lardner, in his History of England, "the Prince David was made prisoner, tried before the English Parliament at Shrewsbury; convicted by them of high treason, for the defence of his country; and after being drawn asunder by horses, and seeing his heart and bowels burnt before his face, was beheaded and cut in four parts." Very remarkable that a man should see his heart and bowels burnt before his face after being drawn assunder by horses.—*Pennsylvanian.*

He that canna make sport should mar nane.

A MERRY PLACE.—"Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"

"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think."

"And why so?"

"Because, I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

SHAVING.—A barber shaving a thin faced man, put his finger into the man's mouth to push out the hollow of his cheek, and happening to make a slip which cut through the poor fellow's face, exclaimed, "Oh, curse your lantern jaws, I've cut my finger."

A WISE CHILD.—"Don't you know my father?" said little Tom; "well, now, that's curious—I know him just as easy's nothing."

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (last night of Mr. Power's engagement,) ST. PATRICK'S EVE, THE NERVOUS MAN, and the SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP.

MARRIAGES.

March 18, by the Rev. Andrew Stark, Mr. Henry R. Cox, to Miss Mary daughter of Joseph Middlemiss, of this city.

March 17, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, John C. Smith, to Christiana, eldest daughter of the late George H. Rae, of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

March 19, Joseph Graham, Jr., in the 40th year of his age. Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the corner of Jones st. and Bowery.

March 19, Mary Oakley, aged 80, widow of the late Benjamin Oakley. Funeral this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from 114 Franklin street.

March 19, Agnes, wife of Archibald Hays, in her 39th year. Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from 424 Washington street.

March 18, Mrs. Rachel Chambers, in the 93d year of her age.

March 19, James Whitty. Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 131 Mott street.

At Philadelphia, 17th inst., Rev. James Montgomery, formerly Rector of Grace Church, in this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Virginia, Harris, Liverpool, Feb. 8, to Wood & Trimble.

Ship Alabama, Handy, New Orleans, to S. Holmes & Co.

Ship Agnes, Shapter, Savannah, to J. & C. Seguire.

Ship Louisa, Wood, Savannah, to C. Seguire.

Barque Pomona, Nason, of Boston, St. Petersburg, to Goodhue & Co.

Brig Louisa, Brewer, from Amsterdam and Cowes, to F. Gebhard.

Brig Harp, Revans, 41 days from Leghorn.

Brig Richard, Spring, 20 days from New Orleans.

Brig Volta, Higgins, Leghorn, to J. Stevens.

Brig Velocity, Stansbury, Montevideo, to W. H. Thorn.

Brig Poland, Landon, Messina, 23d Jan. to W. C. Atwater.

Brig Montilla, Beekman, Bordeaux, 52 days, to S. E. Burrows.

Brig Resource, Stone, St. Jago, 2d inst. to M. Taylor.

Brig Two Sisters, Bartlett, St. Croix, 18 days, to D. Rogers & Son.

Brig Budd, Gertz, Ponce, 18 days, to J. Labagh.

Steam packet David Brown, Coffey, from Charleston, to C. Morgan.

Schr. Little Mary, Lawrence, 21 days from Montego Bay, Jam.

Schr. Julia Ann, Foss, 23 days from Kingston, Jam.

Schrs American Coaster, Dixon, Washington, N. C.; Orono, Havens, Franklin, Lou.; Richmond, Hayden, Baltimore; Arab, Haskell, Philadelphia; Control, Harris, Baltimore; Zenitte, Chadwich, Swansboro, Tell, Tyler, Wilmington; Gen. E. Doughty, Harker, Richmond; Clio, Brown, do.; Henry A. Wise, Hill, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship Eagle, Lyon, Liverpool—Brigs Diamond, Chase, Havana and St. Petersburg; Elizabeth, (Br.) Daly, St. John's, N. F.; Mary Jane, (Br.) Davis, do.; Amelia Strong, Chase, Darien, Geo.; Yankee, Munn, Boston—Schrs. Bushrod, Hanston, St. Augustine, Florida; Olivia Brickell, Hopkins, Petersburg, Va.; Undaunted, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C.; Shamrock, Baker, Philadelphia; Tremont, Reed, Boston; Hudson, do.

PASSENGERS.

By the David Brown, from Charleston—Mrs. Marcus, Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Dr. J. B. Robertson, R. F. Foster, W. G. Simons, V. Gunn, S. Chase, F. Fairchild, E. C. Fifield, O. W. Jage, S. Dexter.

By the Alabama, from New Orleans—Mrs. Elderkin, and 5 children, Mrs. Elderkin, M. Shoalt, Messrs. Valentine, Wm. King, and F. A. Faber.

By the Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. Ellis and child, Miss R. Gibbins, Miss H. Gibbins, Messrs. Barker, Franklin, Inglis, Land, Stevens, and Thraves.

By the Virginia, from Liverpool—Messrs. William R. Collet, John Musgrove, Thomas Horton, Ann Horton, Isaac Buchanon, Gustaves Wetterler, D. H. Haight and J. J. Dickinson.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 20

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18

Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

mh20

WANTED.—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man." Apply immediately. mh17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.

✂ Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards. c6